



## Texas

### Joint Base San Antonio

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#### ***Facility and Location***

Joint Base San Antonio was established in accordance with Base Realignment and Closure recommendations on 1 October 2010. It is under the jurisdiction of the 502d Air Base Wing, Air Education and Training Command and combines Lackland Air Force Base (AFB), Randolph AFB, Camp Bullis, and Fort Sam Houston.

Lackland Air Force Base (AFB) dates back to 1942 when the War Department separated 1,000 acres from Kelly Field and created an independent installation. It is home to the 37th Training Wing and serves as the main entry processing station and basic military training for Air Force trainees. The mission of Lackland AFB is to provide training for all non-prior service airmen of the Air Force, Air National Guard, and Air Force Reserve; and to provide modern operations training in the fields of cryptographic equipment maintenance, security and law enforcement, military working dog handling, combat arms, recruiting, supply, transportation services, and dietary and social actions. Lackland AFB supports a large intelligence mission and is home to the Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Agency and the 67th Network Warfare Wing. It also includes two Reserve component flying missions: the 433rd Airlift Wing and the 149th Fighter Wing. Lackland is also home to the largest continental U.S. Air Force medical facility (the 59th Medical Wing).

Randolph Air Force Base (AFB) is bordered by commercial and residential land to the north and agricultural land to the east, south, and west. An additional 825 acre auxiliary airfield annex facility is located approximately 23 miles east of the base and is known as the Seguin Auxiliary Airfield. Randolph AFB officially opened as a pilot training installation in 1930 under the Army Air Corps and was designated a primary flying school. Randolph AFB is the headquarters for Air Force Education and Training Command, and its primary mission is to support this activity.

Camp Bullis occupies over 29,000 acres and was established to provide maneuver areas, small arms, and rifle ranges for troops preparing to deploy to Europe during World War I. During the 1920s and 1930s, it provided facilities for training the Civilian Military Training Corps, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Reserve Officer Training Corps, and the Officer Reserve Corps. During World War II, it was used to train personnel from the 2nd, 95th, and 88th infantry divisions. Its current mission is to train security police in ground combat skills and provide field-training opportunities for medical units from the nearby Brooke Army Medical Center at Fort Sam Houston. Trainers conduct field exercises under realistic conditions, including survival techniques, map reading, escape, and evasion. Camp Bullis has an active Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B Permit for open burn/open detonation (OB/OD) activities. The facility is located several miles from the nearest water supply well.

Fort Sam Houston encompasses 3,265 acres and is bounded urban, residential, and commercial areas and major transportation thoroughfares. It was established in 1876 on 92 acres of land donated by the City of San Antonio. The post was named Fort Sam Houston in



1890. Fort Sam Houston has served five basic missions since establishment: headquarters, logistical base, garrison, mobilization and medical support. Specifically, support was provided for the war with Spain in 1898, border control from 1910 to 1917, and training for World War I and World War II. The Installation currently serves as an administrative instructional/training and medical center. Fort Sam Houston is currently the headquarters for the Army Medical Command (MEDCOM), the Army Medical Department Center and School (AMEDDC&S) and Brook Army Medical Center (BAMC). The mission of MEDCOM is to provide quality medical care in both fixed facilities and field hospitals. BAMC plays a critical role in the Army's health care infrastructure and plays an integral role in the local San Antonio emergency management planning scenarios. AMEDDC&S trains active and reserve healthcare personnel specifically in emergency battlefield medical procedures. Camp Bullis is a sub-installation of Fort Sam Houston.

## ***Media Sampled and Findings***

### **Lackland**

**Drinking Water** — Prior to 2007, 11 samples taken from multiple wells used to supply drinking water reported no detection.

**Groundwater** — In 2007, seven of seven samples detected perchlorate from 0.36 to 0.45 ppb. Prior to 2007, seven of seven samples detected perchlorate from 0.44 to 0.47 ppb.

### **Randolph**

**Drinking Water** — In 2007, two of two samples detected perchlorate at 0.36 and 0.55 ppb. Prior to 2007, two of two samples detected perchlorate at 0.10 and 0.37 ppb.

### **Camp Bullis**

**Drinking Water** — Prior to 2007, samples collected from four wells (1, 3, 15, and DMSET) reported no detection.

**Groundwater** — In 2011, 4 of 12 samples detected perchlorate from 0.91 to 129 ppb. In 2010, two samples reported no detection. In 2009, 1 of 26 samples detected perchlorate at 8.7 ppb. In 2008, 4 of 27 samples detected perchlorate from 7.4 to 140 ppb. In 2007, 16 of 28 samples detected perchlorate from 3.24 to 174 ppb. Prior to 2007, 34 of 172 samples from three existing monitoring wells located in the vicinity of the OB/OD area detected perchlorate. Of these samples, 18 detected perchlorate at less than 9.31 ppb; eight detected perchlorate from 13.4 to 35.8 ppb; and another eight detected perchlorate from 238 to 424 ppb.

## ***Appropriate Actions***

All samples at Lackland AFB and Randolph AFB were below the EPA and DoD Preliminary Remediation Goal of 15 ppb and require no further action.

At Camp Bullis, the OB/OD area is currently under a Part B RCRA Permit and sampled semi-annually. The installation is performing an Affected Property Assessment (APA) for the site. Once the APA is completed, a Remedial Action will be selected to reduce the levels of perchlorate.